IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re application of

Pascal AGIN, et al.

Appln, No.: 10/036,356 Group Art Unit: 2681

Confirmation No.: 5474 Examiner: Gelin, J.

Filed: January 07, 2002

For: A METHOD FOR IMPROVING PERFORMANCES OF A MOBILE RADIOCOMMUNICATION SYSTEM USING A POWER CONTROL ALGORITHM

APPELLANT'S REPLY BRIEF PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 41.41 (IN REPLY TO EXAMINER'S ANSWER MAILED NOVEMBER 2, 2006)

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

This Reply Brief is filed in response to the Examiner's Answer mailed November 2, 2006.

- The Examiner states that the Answer "is in response to the Appeal Brief filed on <u>December 28, 2004</u>; however, the Examiner should have referred to the "Supplemental Appeal Brief" filed <u>November 9, 2005</u> (in response to the "ORDER RETURNING UNDOCKETED APPEAL TO EXAMINER" mailed <u>October 17, 2005</u>").
- Examiner Gelin states: "The Brief does not contain a statement identifying the related appeals and interferences..."(?). However, page 4 of Appellant's Brief states "NONE".

Therefore, the Examiner's presumption "that there are none" is correct.

The correctness of the rejection of independent parent claim 17 and its dependent claims 18-21, 23-27, 29, 31, 32, 34, 37, 41 and 43-50 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) based on alleged anticipation by Tiedemann's disclosure is determined by a factual inquiry. That is, does Tiedemann disclose, either expressly or inherently, each limitation of each of these rejected claims, or in other words, is each of these rejected claims readable on Tiedemann's disclosure? Appellant has already explained why the independent claim 17 is **not anticipated** by (i.e., is not readable on) Tiedemann's disclosure, and it follows by definition that, if independent parent claim 17 is not readable on Tiedemann, then its rejected dependent claims are **further unreadable** on Tiedemann. This explanation/argument is already stated in Appellant's Brief at page 15 as follows:

In summary, then, since Tiedemann does not disclose, either expressly or inherently, each limitation of claims 17-21, 23-27, 29, 31, 32, 34, 37, 41 and 43-50, or in other words, since none of these claims is readable on Tiedemann's disclosure (as explained in detail above), Appellant respectfully submits that Tiedemann is incapable of "anticipating" any of these claims, whereby Appellant respectfully requests the Board to reverse the final rejection of 35 U.S.C. 8 102(b).

3. On page 3 of the Answer, the Examiner makes the following statement:

In order for one of ordinary skill in the art to capture the essence of the invention as broadly and vaguely claimed, a great deal of explanation should be provided to the ordinary skilled artisan, as the appellant has attempted to do in the present appeal brief, for it is clear that the claims are not self sufficient. (Emphasis added)

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The relevance of this statement is not understood by Appellant, as it appears to contain

non-statutory language which is unrelated to the final statutory rejections under 35 U.S.C. §

102(b) and 103(a). Appellant treats this statement as gratuitous. In this regard, it is noted that no

claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. However, Appellant points out

that the rejected independent claim 17 (and, thus, all of the rejected claims) is limited to "using a

closed-loop power control algorithm", thereby further emphasizing that the "invention" of claim

17 (and its rejected dependent claims) is **not anticipated** or rendered obvious by Tiedemann's

disclosure or rendered obvious over Tiedemann in view of Faber .

Thus, Appellant's traversals (and bases for reversal) of the two final statutory rejections

remain as presented in Appellant's Supplemental Brief at pages 10-15 thereof.

(The application on appeal is a continuation of Application No. 09/348,005, now Patent

No. 6,337,973 issued January 8, 2002.)

Respectfully submitted.

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